TWENTY-ONE PEOPLE BURNED IN TRAIN WRECK

Head-on Collision of Two Trains on the Denver and Rio Grande During a Snowstorm—A Signal Operator Asleep.

Pueblo, Col., (Special)—Some twoscore lives were crushed out in a headon collision of two passenger trains near Adobe, Col., on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, and more than a score of the victims were incinerated beyond identification by a fire that destroyed the wrecked coaches. More than a score were injured, but all will probably recover.

The reck was due to undelivered orders, heavy mountain grades, a blinding snowstorm, a sharp curve and the slippery condition of the rails. Only the locomotive, baggage and day coaches were wrecked, the sleeping cars escaping almost unscathed, so as the Eden disaster on the same road in 1904, when part of a train ran into a flooded canyon through a washed-out bridge.

Many of the dead were homeseekers bound for the Northwest. The three crushed locomotives set fire to the splintered coaches, and it was hours before all the bodies were recovered, the flames being so hot that rescuers could not approach the debris until the fuel burned out.

It was a wild, stormy night in the mountain canyons when the two heavy trains met. Blinding snow darkened the rocky gorges and speed was not high.

Suddenly headlights flashed out, and it was realized by the engineers that something was wrong. According to Fireman J. H. Smith, of the westbound train, Engineer Walter Coslett applied the emergency brake, but the slippery rails allowed the momentum of the heavy train to carry it on to the fatal collision.

The impact was scarcely noticeable, but the trains crushed and ground into each other. The helper engine of the westbound train acted as a cushion, minimizing the force and weight of the heavy mountain engines. This helper was crushed together like so much paper and the larger locomotives ran through the mesh of iron and plowed each other to pieces.

Fireman Smith was the only one of the engine crews to escape. The baggage car of the westbound train broke in two and three coaches were telescoped together. The baggage car, the mail car and a coach of the eastbound train buckled, but none of the cars telescoped.

Hardly had the noise of the wreck ceased, when a sheet of fire ran through the shattered cars of both trains. In the forward coach of the westbound every seat was occupied by passengers, most of whom were homeseekers. A number of foreigners were among them, and in their terror they gave up life without making any attempt to reach safety outside the burning car. They sank to the floor of the car and were roasted alive. The cooler ones in the car, seeing their danger, rushed for the windows and doors, and with the aid of the passengers in the rear train and those members of the train crew who were unhurt managed to reach the open air. Many were injured by the rough handling they received or by flying glass.

When the occupants of the two sleeping cars saw that nothing could be done to check the flames they aided the trainmen in pushing back the undamaged cars.

Communication was opened with the Pueblo office of the railroad from Portland, a mile from the wreck, and a relief train with physicians was dispatched to the wreck. The injured were placed in the sleeping cars and brought to Pueblo with the passengers of the eastbound train who were unhurt. Another relief train came from Florence to take care of the uninjured portion of the westbound train.

It is impossible to determine the exact number of dead on account of the cremation of many bodies. The number of victims burned is said to be at least 20, but on account of the fact that only 15 persons were killed.

The property damage to railroad property is $200,000. In addition to this much baggage and mail were destroyed.

One of the most pathetic tragedies of the disaster was the wiping out of all but two of the family of Taylor Hewitt, of Lebo, Kan. Father, mother, daughter, grandchild and the wives of the sons are missing. The two sons—E. A. Hewitt and W. L. Hewitt—are among the injured in the hospital at Pueblo, each of them having leg fractures in addition to other injuries.

Two victims of the wreck were Deputy Sheriff Edward Baird, of Denver, and Archibald Whitney, a cousin of whom Baird was taking to the penitentiary at Canon City. The officer was killed instantly. Whitney was burned to death. But for the shackles on his wrists he could have escaped.

POLICYHOLDERS MAKE PROTEST

Their Money Spent in Campaign For Proxies.

THE NEW YORK LIFE IS CRITICISED.

Letter Sent to Alexander E. Orr on Behalf of 50,000 Policyholders, Strongly Protesting Against the Effort of Trustees Whose Terms Shortly Expire to Have Themselves Re-elected.

New York (Special).—Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Policyholders' Committee, of the New York Life Insurance Company, sent a letter to Alexander E. Orr, president of the New York Life, protesting in the name of the policyholders, against what he terms the extraordinary effort that is being made by the officers of the company to obtain proxies for the annual election which is to be held next month. It is estimated that more than $60,000 has been spent in this way.

The proxy used for use at the annual meeting of the New York Life, on April 11, in the event of the failure to pass the Armstrong committee recommendations before that date. If the Armstrong committee bills relating to mutual company trustees are enacted before April 11 the proxy will, of course, be void, and the annual meeting postponed until November 13, or some other date set by the committee, when an entire new board will be elected.

Mr. Untermyer in his letter to President Orr intimates that it is the desire of the management to re-elect the six trustees at the April election for the effect which it will have on the more strenuous campaign that will precede the annual election set by the Armstrong committee. Mr. Untermyer's letter in part is as follows:

"As counsel for policyholders and committees that are now representing upwards of 50,000 policyholders in your company, I am instructed to present in their behalf against the extraordinary use that is being made by you and your party who are being pressed into the service of soliciting proxies for the reelection of yourself and associate directors at enormous expense to the policyholders.

"It was under your administration that the requests of policyholders for an inspection of the lists, so that they might know who are their associates and be able to communicate with them as to the selection of trustees, was recently denied.

"When the court granted that demand

A Battle in Nigeria.

London, (By Cable)—A dispatch from Zungeru, Northern Nigeria, to the Daily Mail reports that the British punitive expedition has crushed the Sokoto rebels after heavy fighting, in which the rebels twice charged the British square and were almost annihilated. The town of Satirk, which was held by the rebels in force, was bombarded and then captured at the point of the bayonet. Over 300 rebels were killed.

Cleveland's Birthday.

Princeton, N. J. (Special).—Sunday was former President Grover Cleveland's sixty-ninth birthday, and for the first time in several years Mr. Cleveland was not at home to celebrate the day with his family. The ex-President left here a few days ago for Florida on a trip for pleasure and health, and will be in the South for about five weeks. The ex-President will spend his time while in Florida hunting and fishing in company with Professor McClenahan, of Princeton, who accompanied him on the trip.

SHIP FOUNDERS WITH 28 SOULS

The British King Goes Down in a Hurricane.

SHIPS STOOD BY FOR THREE DAYS.

Capt. J. C. O'Hagan Loses His Life in Attempt to Save His Ship—Disabled Steamer Retrieved in Mountainous Seas, While Oil Barrels Stove in Her Sides—Two Steamers Lay By Three Days.

Boston (Special).—Twenty-eight men, including Capt. J. C. O'Hagan, went down with the British steamship British King, which foundered in a terrific gale off Sable Island, 150 miles off shore, Sunday.

A terrible story of suffering and terror was related by 18 survivors, brought to Boston on the Leland liner Bostonian. Eleven more were rescued by the German oil steamship Mannheim. For three days and nights the two steamships lay near as they could to their doomed sister before a single rescue could be made.

The British King sailed from New York for Antwerp on March 7. She had a tempestuous trip, and on Wednesday, while in the vicinity of Sable Island, became disabled. The Mannheim, bound east, and the Leyland liner, bound for this port, both answered her signals of distress, but it was impossible for them to render any aid.

The sea was like a gromped mass of plunging mountains, and to launch small boats was out of the question. The gale raged for three days, and it was late Friday before it subsided sufficiently for the crew of the British King to put out in boats.

Captain O'Hagan lost his life, but his body was recovered. Boats from the Mannheim picked up the survivors due to the aid of the small boats from the British freighter.

The crew of the latter had not slept during their battle with the wind and waves, and were weak and exhausted. Many of them only closed their eyes when they sank from exhaustion where they stood. Some were swept overboard because they were too weak to hold on.

The rescuers from the Bostonian picked up 18 of the survivors and took on board the body of Captain O'Hagan. The rescuers from the German steamship picked up 11 of the crew and continued on its eastward journey.

Two lifeboats from the Bostonian were crushed to fragments, and the volunteer crews which manned them were thrown into the high-running seas while engaged in the work of rescue, but all were rescued and taken aboard the Bostonian.

When the first lifeboat was launched from the Bostonian the small craft was swept against the stern of the big ship and destroyed, and several of the seamen were washed overboard. Despite all the boisterous condition of the sea, the volunteers were rescued but 11 times thrown from their steamer.

A second attempt to reach the sinking ship was successful, and 13 men, including Captain O'Hagan, were taken from the British King to the Bostonian. Then again a powerful billow carried the life boat against the side of the ship and destroyed it, and the lifesavers were thrown into the sea, to be rescued only after much danger and heroic exertion.

Volunteers from the Mannheim, after a heroic battle with the waves, had taken off 11 from the British King, but after this retrieved the steamer, in consequence of the increasing gale, could make no attempt to reach the disabled freighter. Moreover, darkness fell that night and the Mannheim lay by the ship but wait for the moonlight to guide them. In the darkness the British King, which was then waterlogged and helpless, plunged to the bottom.

For three days her captain and crew, working against unconquerable odds, had tried to prevent, or at least postpone, their ship's destruction. On Friday, in the height of the tempest, the decklead of oil barrels of the British King and all her fittings were carried overboard.

HOLD ALL MIDDIES ON A LEVEL

Secretary Bonaparte Says There Is a Conspiracy.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Midshipmen of the Annapolis have been practicing to prevent a high standard of scholarship, according to the statement of Secretary Bonaparte before the House committee on Naval Affairs. Bonaparte has been discouraged and a sort or tradeunion agreement to hold all midshipmen on a level, so far as class records are concerned, has been in existence, so Secretary of the Navy told the committee.

There has been a tendency to place the man who barely passes on a plane with those having higher records, and anything like superior records has been discouraged.

Secretary Bonaparte said that a recent order for the graduation in September of the members of the senior class who have good averages and holding the others until six months later had already affected the combination against high grades and improved class records.

The Secretary of the Navy also discussed hazing at length, and referred to amendments to his antihazing bill in the Senate which provides that midshipmen may be tried before court martial for hazing upon their own petition. He said this would be fatal to discipline and urged the passage of his bill for graduated punishment without amendment.

Sheriff Had to Pay.

Knoxville, Tenn., (Special)—A compromise was reached in the Federal Court here in the case of the government against J. W. Fox and his bondsmen as sheriff of Knox County. The government sought to recover damages from Fox on account of the escape of Harvey Logan, the convicted Montana outlaw, who escaped from jail here in June, 1904, while awaiting transportation to the Columbus (O.) prison. The compromise was made on abe defendents paying into court $1,000.

Hurled Over a Bluff.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—William Kuhn, driver of a lumber wagon, is dying at his home in Homestead from injuries received by being hurled over a 50-foot bluff by a trolley car. Kuhn, with a companion, James O'Donnell, was driving on the tracks near McKeesport, when the street car came up behind and struck and wrecked the wagon. Kuhn was thrown from his seat over the side of the bluff. O'Donnell was thrown through the air in the same direction, but caught hold of a telegraph pole on the edge of he bluff and saved himself from serious injury.

Fire Panic in Hotel.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—A slight fire resulting from an overheated furnace caused a panic among the 150 guests of the Ironside Hotel, Braddock, at 5 o'clock daylight. When the blaze was discovered an alarm was sounded through the hotel and many of the guests, in their fright, dashed from the building in only a nightstorm, scantily clad and in their bare feet. The fire was controlled with a loss of $3,000. No one was hurt.

Confirmation of Ethel Roosevelt.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—President Roosevelt's second daughter, Miss Ethel; Secretary Taft's daughter, Miss Helen, and a daughter of Gen. A. W. Greeley, of the Army, were among a class of about 25 young people who were confirmed at St. John's Episcopal Church Sunday afternoon. Bishop Satterlee administered the rite of confirmation, the presentations to the bishop being made by Rev. Roland Colton Smith, the rector of the church. President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Secretary Taft were present at the church.

LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

DOMESTIC.

Dr. Hermon Pent, of Nashville, Tenn., was arrested in that city charged with the murder of Mrs. Rose Mangrum, a beautiful woman, whose body was found in the Ohio River, at Cairo, Ill., six weeks ago.

Lewis G. Tewksbury, who, it is alleged, fled from New York to Mexico leaving behind debts aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars, was arrested in Philadelphia and released on habeas corpus.

Prof. A. H. Pattengill, one of the University of Michigan's veteran professors, and the faculty representative of Denison in all athletic matters for a number of years, died from heart disease.

The town of Tustin, Oscola County, Mich., was partly destroyed by fire, which originated in the Hotel Compton, in which four persons were burned to death.

Walter Cathie, a 2ed 60 years, a workman, his brother and Rev. Dr. Burhoo-mew's Church, New York City, and was killed.

Fire destroyed the Dresser Machine Tool Company's plant, in Cincinnati, causing a loss of $100,000; insurance $45,000.

A fire in a New York tenement drove 100 people to the snow-covered roof in their night clothes.

Laurence Jaegers, the man who told the story upon which the investigation of the alleged plot to assassinate Rev. Dr. Charles Fai Parkhurst, is dead, has confessed it all a hoax.

Had the officers of the lost steamer British King not misunderstood the signals from the steamer Mannheim, the captain of the latter says all on board could have been saved.

After imprisoning sermons in the Central Presbyterian Church, in Rochester, N. Y., for nearly a year, Rowan B. Anthony were interred in Mount Hope Cemetery.

A conference was held in New York in reference to the Consolition of the Walsh Railroad system, the Illinois Southern and the Chicago Southern railroads.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, author of "The Clansman," and Miss Lillian Bentley, of Raleigh, N. C., were married in the parlors of the Hotel Imperial, in New York City.

Mrs. Sembrich, the prima donna, was seriously injured in an automobile accident in New York.

David Sherrick, former auditor of Indiana, was found guilty of embezzling $147,000 belonging to the state.

A man who gave the name of Groves to the police and who was a member of the United States Navy, claimed 225 feet on the top of the flagpole on the Williamson Building, New York, and descended about a mile to the street when he was brought down by the police.

Testimony was introduced in the Mrs. Magaret Todd will case to the effect that Attorney Ingersol Lockwood wanted Mrs. Todd cremated, and that he boasted of having two wills alleged to have been made by Todd.

Mrs. C. E. Williams, a woman of refinement and means, who was arrested at the banking offices of J. Pierpont Morgan, having threatened to shoot the financier, alleging that the millionaire had mismanaged her estate.

Dr. Charles A. Dentist of Frankfort, Ind., after talking with his Indianapolis fiancee over the telephone, shot himself. She heard the shot and gave the alarm.

Surgeons of the Trull Hospital, Biddeford, Me., pronounced the condition of Miss Ethel Hall, the daughter of Colonel Hall, who was drowned in the wreck of the steamer Portland, in November, 1898, hopeless, and that the operation performed upon her to relieve the pressure on the brain was unsuccessful.

Major General Wood says he assumes full responsibility for the deaths of the Moros, women and children were only killed by force of necessity, and that it was an utter impossibility to capture but wait for the moonlight to guide them. In the darkness the British King, which was then waterlogged and helpless, plunged to the bottom.

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THE REVOLUTIONISTS ARE TORTURED

Their Hair Pulled Out and Soles of Feet Cut.

BULL FOR PRESENTATION TO ASSEMBLY

Compelled to Confess to Warsaw Chief of Police—Many Priests Chosen as Delegates to the Assembly—The Czar Instructs Premier Witte to Prepare a Bill Providing for Equality of the Jews.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable.)—Professor Courtenay a member of the Academy of Science, in an open letter describes the horrible tortures to which he assets the political prisoners at Warsaw were subjected by Chief of Police Grun. He cites as examples two cases in which prisoners were starved and on four consecutive nights were beaten with clubs, jumped on, their hair pulled out by the roots and the soles of their feet cut with knives until they signed statements confessing their guilt.

The "League of the Russian People" and other reactionary organizations claiming to represent half a million members have presented an address to Minister of War Rodiger thanking the troops for their work in suppressing order and requesting that it be communicated to the soldiers throughout the empire.

Out of the violent anti-Semitic agitation of the reactionaries, which pressed Premier Witte and the Liberal section of the Cabinet to force Interior Minister Durnovo and Minister Manheime, the chief captain of the latter says all on board could have been saved.

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LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The Canning Industry.

A bulletin issued by the Census Bureau giving a preliminary summary of the statistics for the preserving and canning industries in the United States for the calendar year 1904 says there has been a large increase in the business. There was a slight apparent decrease in the number of wage-earners, which the bulletin says is due largely to a considerable number being employed in fish canneries under a contract system, where no record of the number and wages earned were fishermen included in the census.

In 1904 there were 2,687 establishments, with a total capital of $69,589,317, an increase in the latter figures over 1900 of 45 per cent. The number of wage earners for 1904 is given at 50,258 as against 41,955 for 1900, but the wages paid in 1904 were $14,154,730, as against $12,759,459 for 1900, while the miscellaneous expenses for 1904 were $8,544,477 an increase of 166 per cent. over 1900. The total product for 1904, exclusive of fruits and vegetables, fish and oysters manufactured by establishments classified under another head, valued at $1,003,001, was $107,534,494, an increase of 33 per cent.

For Better Election Laws.

Charles R. Russell, of Columbus, Ga., chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Georgia legislature discussed with the President the action of the conference just held in New York on the election laws of the United States. The object of the conference was the study and adoption of uniform election laws, with a view to the adoption of a uniform election law for the whole of the Union. Mr. Russell was appointed with Josiah Quincy, of Boston, and Mr. Austin, of New York, a committee to draft a scheme for a permanent organization, which shall be national in its scope. The President manifested a deep interest in the work.

Money For Famine Sufferers.

Assistant Secretary Charles Hallam Keep, treasurer of the American Red Cross Society, called on Japan, brought with him $15,000 in additional contributions to the famine fund amounting to $5,000 making a total so far collected by the society. The money was sent out sometime ago by President Roosevelt and the efforts being made by the officers of the National Red Cross Society are resulting in largely increased contribution from all parts of the country.

To Pension Aged Letter-carriers.

Representative Gill introduced a bill in the House which provides for the pensioning of aged letter-carriers. The bill provides that when a letter-carrier has reached the age of 70 years and has served 40 years, he shall be retired and pensioned at 80 per cent. of his salary. The bill was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post roads.

For Safety Sake.

Senator Lafollette introduced a bill making it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe the maximum number of hours above which a common carrier shall not require or permit employees to remain on duty. The purpose of the bill is to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads.

President Roosevelt has announced that while several names, including that of Secretary Taft, have been under consideration in connection with the successorship to Justice Brown, no decision has been reached.

Col. William Elliott, of Beaufort, S. C., has been appointed Secretary Taft to be a commissioner to mark the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in Northern prisons.

Representative Shackelford made an attack on Speaker Cannon in the House declaring the Speaker an "enthroned despot."

Secretary Root has been invited to visit Valparaiso, Chili, on his coming trip to the Rio conference.

A new building to cost $1,200,000 is proposed for the Geological Survey Department.

Capt. Charles C. Cresson, U. S. N., died at San Antonio, Tex., aged.

The court of inquiry decided that no one was to blame for the loss of the battleships while Admiral Evans' squadron was leaving New York harbor last January.

Severe criticism of the recent battle in the Philippines between the Moros and the Americans, in the House, and by Mr. Bacon, in the Senate.

The President withdrew the nomination of John Embry to be United States attorney for Oregon, pending an investigation of charges.

The Senate has passed a joint resolution amending the Tillman-Gillespie resolution for investigating railroad and monopolies.

A delegation of cement manufacturers urged upon the President the use of American cement in the construction of the Panama Canal.

Alfred Noble, a New York engineer, testified before the Senate committee in favor of a lock canal at Panama.

The Senate has under consideration a bill for the government of the canal zone.

The Senate passed a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of War to send to the Senate copies of all reports on the recent attack by United States troops on Mount Dajo, Jolo Islands.

Prof. William Barclay Parsons concluded his testimony before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals in support of the majority report of the Board of Consulting Engineers.

The Consular Reform Convention adopted a memorial to Congress urging the adoption of the Lodge bill with out amendment.

Senator Rayner delivered a set speech in the Senate on the Railroad bill, and became involved in colloquies with several associates.

Secretary Bonaparte is perfecting the arrangements for the ceremonies attending the interment of Paul Jones' body at Annapolis.

The minority report of the House committee attacks the propriety of the Pure Food Bill as a federal measure.

Corporal Taner, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., wrote a letter to Chairman Tawney, of the House committee, protesting against the bill to reduce the pay of federal employees after they have attained the age of 65.

The Senate passed a bill to punish government officials for the premature divulgence of secret information.

William Barclay Parsons testified before the Senate committee in opposition to a lock canal at Panama.

The House Committee on Military Affairs decided to report favorably the bill bill appropriating $500,000 for a government powder factory.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

J. H. MOSS, Attorney-at-Law, Courts—State and Federal. Lynchburg, Va.

CLARENCE J. CAMPBELL, Attorney-at-Law, Practice in the Courts of Virginia and Nelson.

AUBREY E. STRODE, Attorney-at-Law, Offices: Amherst and Lynchburg, COURTS: Amherst, Appomattox, Campbell, Nelson, Lynchburg and adjoining Counties. Will practice in the Courts of Buckingham.

ANN PATTESON, C. ROBERTSON, Reporter, Va. Stenographer.

PATTESON & PATTESON, Attorneys-at-Law, Lynchburg, Va. Courts—State and Federal. Special attention to will receive prompt attention.

R. A. GOODE, Attorney-at-Law and Counselor at Law, Lynchburg, Va. Special attention given to Land Records. Abstracting, Collections, Corporation Law, Commercial Law, Appeals at Richmond and U. S. Courts.

A. H. CLEMENT, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public. Will practice in the Courts of Appomattox, Campbell and Amherst counties. Land Surveying a specialty. Can also be found at Appomattox Court House, Va.

R. C. MANN, CONSTABLE AND COMMISSIONER OF WEST APPOMATTOX, VA.

All business entrusted to me will be faithfully attended to. Company is surety on my bond.

A. S. ROSE, Land surveyor, Lynchburg, Va. Parties having land to be surveyed in Appomattox or Campbell counties will do well to call on me. Satisfaction guaranteed in work and charges.

J. L. CHENAULT, ...AUCTIONEER... OFFICE AT J. R. WOODSON'S, WEST APPOMATTOX, VA. Appointment and Prices Reasonable Solicited.

W. D. DUGGINS, Successor to Geo. A. Diggins, Licensed Embalmer AND Funeral Director, LYNCHBURG, VA. 50c Long distance 'Phone, 111.

THE LABOR WORLD.

A second Chinese commission to inspect industrial conditions in manufacturing cities.

Over 300 moulders of the Stove Works, at Hamilton, Ohio, threatens non-union men were employed.

The Amalgamated Association of the United Mine Workers, previously ill proves untrue, but has been exhausted.

The decision of soft coal miners in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to fight the miners' demands has created a crisis in the situation.

President James M. Lynch, of the International Typographical, believes that the Typographical Union will be able to maintain the eight-hour day.

Indictments against twenty-one companies for conspiracy in restraint of trade have been dismissed as the indictments were too defective to go to trial.

After a conference with John Mitchell, Samuel Gompers announced that the American Federation of Labor would support the coal miners in case of a strike.

The failure of Congress to pass the $4,000,000 Naval Deficiency Appropriation bill has resulted in a reduction of forty-two per cent. in the Navy Yard employes.

The constitutionality of the Pennsylvania Factory law was contested in an appeal by the Pittsburg Coal Company from a $800 en eight charges.

In an encounter at Fragn, Spain, between 1200 strikers and the police of the town, one striker was shot dead and several of the police were wounded.

The Typographical Union, says the printers are on strike. Over 285 members of the union are affected and 36,688 are eight hours.

NEWSY GLEANINGS

An agreement on Morocco is reached. Earthquakes continue in the Indies.

One million dollars is to be added to the new St. Thomas' Church, New York City.

The British War Secretary announces retrenchment in army expenditures.

The Bank of Montreal, Canada, decided to open a branch in New York City, and enter the banking field.

Russia plans to make Vladivostok the main military port and base for the development of Manchuria.

Senator Hale answers the General Staff of a plot to invade Canada. He basis for an increase of the army.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature to prevent dividends by insurance companies.

It is evident from the Czar's manifesto that the Russian government will not grant a firm check on legislation by the Parliament.

The Kentucky House of Representatives passed a bill requiring a uniform accounting and distribution of insurance companies.

The Chesapeake Gas Light and Company is to centralize its plant in the southwestern part of Canada, and make it the largest in the world.

It was admitted that the offer of compromise by the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Pittsburg coalminers' delegation was conjointant of the transactions of the Chicago conference and Andrew Bid.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company was assailed at a hearing in Trenton on Senator Colby's bill to investigate New Jersey companies.

By getting the New Haven Railroad to refuse to grant through rates on petroleum to rival refiners, the Standard Oil Company has found a way to retain its monopoly of the oil business.

Gavel in Use Many Years.

The gavel used by Justice Brown in the dedication of the new church at Greenwich, Conn., was presented to him in 1866 at a town meeting which Mr. Brush was then moderator.

The... Flash-Light ...Hunter

By FRANK LILLIE POLLOCK.

NOW.

We've had work to do, / Do it now. / The skies are clear and blue, / We could make money now, / There is not for you; / Do it now.

Have a song to sing, / Sing it now. / Some of gladness ring, / A song of bird in spring / May sow some source bring; / Sing it now.

If you have kind words to say, / Say them now. / To-morrow may not come your way, / Do a kindness while you may, / Loved ones will not always stay; / Say them now.

If you have a smile to show, / Show it now. / Make hearts happy, roses grow, / Let the friends around you know / The love you have before they go. / Say them now.

—Charles R. Skinner, in New York Sun.

ARLY in September Ellis left Toronto for the north Ontario woods partly for the camping and fishing cruise, but chiefly with the hope of obtaining photos of big game, for he was an enthusiastic camera hunter. In upper Canada he picked up a guide, and went up the Smoke River in two canoes, traveling slowly and making short trips, while Ellis fished or hunted with his camera.

In that region the game had not been much to be easily killed, and they portioned over a period of a month to another stream of that carried them into the Algonquin National Park.

In the forest preserve, where game is strictly prohibited, game of every kind is multiplied exceedingly, but Ellis' efforts were more successful. He obtained several good shots at deer, but the noise was too wary for him.

He was plentiful enough in that region as the great tracks at every ride showed. It was their season for the rutting battle, and the disfiguring of the challenging bulls he heard almost nightly.

Ellis came upon a spot in the where the ground was torn and ged, and sprinkled with blood as of some hair. He would have given a finger to have photographed that.

his guide's assistance, he tried lighting" on the small lakes, with in the bow of his canoe, behind it, and the camera pre- in the stern. This secured several excellent photographs of deer, but no

was one afternoon exploring the gs of a small and unusually ull stream when he came out upeaver pond. It was not the first ver he had seen engaged in this ful once more in the park, but ddled over it with much curios-

was at once struck by the fact some one had been meddling with ver beyond his skill. The dam balance, pitched forward, and went helpless wreck of mud-plaster

As his head bobbed up, he heard the smash of th moose putting a forefoot through the lodge, and he managed to swim under water, and run against the jagged surface of one of the beaver's houses with a large size in the flank, and a sharp hoof grazed his leg. In the muddy bottom of the pond he recovered side of his balance, and made out the vast black bulk of the bull standing over the lodge, and it believed terrifyingly and enveloped in self in spray at the photographer's appearance. But Ellis did not stop to take observations. He was afraid the bull might break loose, and he did not want to lose his camera. He waded ashore, and started, dripping, toward camp, which was three or four miles distant.

The next morning, however, he returned with his guide and a number of snap-shot camera which he had at camp. The moose was still there, standing with its fore leg buried in the beaver-house. But its spirit was gone. It stood with drooping head and trembled utterly cowed. As the men approached, it eyed them apathetically. The guide took several photographs of it; and it was so clearly harmless that a guide waded in and touched it with his hand. It watched this operation it only sniffed wearily, and when rowed to the opposite shore waded ashore and disappeared among the alders with a dejected air. Its leg was coated with dark blood, where it had worn off about a foot of the hide in its struggles to escape.

Of the other moose engaged in the night's duel there was no trace beyond a trail of blood and signs of the bloody hair on the torn-up earth. Undoubtedly it had gladly taken gleaturage of the diversion caused by Ellis to beat a retreat. The canoe, with a great hole in its bottom, had drifted against the dam, and the camera with it—not very much injured. Ellis' chief regret was for the film which it had contained, bearing the photograph of that duel in the dark.—Youth's Companion.

The Flag Fremont Unfurled.

Locked up in the vault of one of the banks of Redding, Cal., is a flag of historic interest to the people of that city. It was presented to Californians only to the Bear flag that is so jealously guarded by Pacific Coast pioneers.

The flag referred to is the one that General Fremont unfurled from the summit of the Rocky Mountains in 1841, when he and his small party were on their way to California before the Mexican war.

The banner is the property of P. M. Reardon, managing director of the Redding Iron mine at Delmar. It was presented to him by Mrs. Fremont, widow of the explorer, and is a Bully Bill mine at Delmar. It was given to him a few years ago by Fremont's daughter, Mrs. Wheeler, by her own hands on the eve of her husband's pathfinding journey to the West.

The flag differs from the ordinary emblem only in the field, on which is wrought a large golden grizzly bear, in embroidery of great delicacy and beauty. About the bear are represented the twenty-six stars that in 1841 represented the States in the Union. On the reverse side of the flag is wrought a silk scarf bearing the inscription in golden letters: "Rocky Mountains, 1841."—Seattle Times.

A Foster Family of Ducks.

A curious experiment in the hatching of ducklings by a turkey was made by Mrs. Lyman Bowles, a model farm at Willerhof, in the outskirts of Schlestadt, in Lower Alsace. The experiment is not only novel, but is considered more successful than any other attempt in this direction. The bird was placed in a basket in which were the plaster eggs, and it was kept there by means of a frame-work in a corner of the room. The artificial eggs were replaced with a dozen duck's eggs. In due time the ducklings appeared in the turkey's brood, which made no objection. The turkey showed much attachment to its brood and protected it fervently. The ducklings were soon taught how to the water the turkey followed them, but soon drew back and pattered about in distress and its vigilance did not relax even when they had grown up. The ducks took to swimming and, apparent any longer, it left them in the evening to rejoin this foster-turkey. Later when the ducks opened in the morning, it quickly sought its strange family, of all the members of which are in good health.—La Nature.

Old Time Wave.

The soldiers were on the war-path in a flash, and there was a regular mob up. I saw one of the haymakers draw a murderous-looking knife, and there was a rush for him by a dozen of the soldiers, who caught it into the back of one of the cavalry men. I went for him, and as I reached and grabbed him by the collar, two or three of his friends ran toward me and one of them yelled, 'Now, you take good hands off my pard.' I said nothing but kept moving out of the crowd with the man I had collared, bearing the knife which it had contained, bearing the photograph of that duel in the dark.—Youth's Companion.

His Wind-Up.

A prominent Southern lawyer who had just repented of his wild ways and joined the church, was called upon in a religious meeting to pray. He started off very well, but did not know how to stop. After asking the Divine blessing on everything he could think of, he finally, with a determined effort ended with these words: "Yours truly, P. Q. Mason."—Harper's Weekly.

THE OLD DOMINON.

Latest News Gleaned From All Over the State.

A movement is on foot to erect a monument to the memory of the late Benjamin P. Stebbins at Stanley Page County, who in August, 1878, was one of the discoverers of the Luray Caverns. Mr. Stebbins was a native of Tompkins County, New York, and died in that county about two months ago. Mr. Stebbins, in company with Messrs. W. B. and A. J. Campbell, of Luray, were in search of a cave when the discovery was made.

Former Justice of the Peace Orville L. Flemming, of Princess Anne County, convicted of killing young Clarence Snyder, of Norfolk, while the latter was gunning on the Flemming farm and sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary, has received a conditional pardon. Flemming was met at the train by his wife and children and they drove to their home in the country. The killing of Clarence Snyder caused intense excitement five years ago and a mob gathered about the home of Flemming, threatening to lynch him. He shot and killed the leader of the mob, supposed to be Snyder's father, whose body was buried without any public identification. The mob dispersed and Flemming was arrested and convicted.

Suit was entered in the Corporation Court of Newport News, by J. W. Mooney against W. H. L. Kent asking damages to the amount of $10,000. The action grows out of the death of Regina Mooney, the 13-year-old daughter of Mr. Mooney, who was bitten by a dog belonging to Mr. Kent and developed a case of hydrophobia, from which she died, suffering violent convulsions.

Bristol was visited by a disastrous fire the other morning, entailing a total loss of $80,000, with less than $27,000 insurance. The plant of the Bristol Lumber Company was destroyed, together with a large quantity of lumber, manufactured stock, machinery, etc. This company's loss is $65,000, with only $12,000 insurance. Adams Bros. & Co., dealers in building material, lost a large quantity of material. Loss, $5,000; covered by insurance. Nine freight cars were burned.

In Fauquier County three colored children were left in the cabin by their parents, William Harry Ball and his wife having gone to visit neighbors. The clothes of the oldest boy, 7 years old, took fire from the open fireplace, and he was terribly burned. He threw off his coat and ran out doors. Then he then discovered that the building was on fire, and, with the skin and flesh dropping from his body, he rushed back into the house and brought out one child, 3 years old, and ran back into the flames and saved the youngest child, 18 months old. The boy died from his injuries the following day.

P. D. Gwaltney, president of the American Peanut Corporation, which was chartered at Norfolk, announced that the company will install machinery in the Roper storage warehouse, which they have bought recently for $70,000, and will have in operation before next winter a peanut cleaning factory which will employ about 500 hands. The warehouse has a storage capacity for 85,000 bags of nuts. The vice president of the company is L. P